

## Diarrhea illnesses Questions for CIC Study Group

What kind of diarrheal virus is most common in children?

- a. Rotavirus
- b. Norovirus
- c. Salmonella
- d. Hand foot and mouth

What is the most common mode of transmission of viral gastroenteritis agents

- a. Fecal-oral
- b. Contaminated food
- c. Swimming
- d. Contaminated toilet seat

Outbreaks of this virus are assoc w/nursing homes, cruise ships, airplane travel and more:

- a. Coronavirus
- b. Norovirus
- c. Varicella
- d. Rotavirus

Rotavirus treatment includes:

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Fluid and Electrolytes
- c. Antivirals
- d. Fecal Transplant

Astrovirus can be shed for as long as:

- a. 5 days
- b. 35 days
- c. 14 days
- d. 3 months

1. Viral agents of diarrhea are often linked to food sources that have become contaminated with human or animal fecal waste? T/F.

False.... It's Bacterial agents of diarrhea.

2. Which bacterial agent of diarrhea is a gram-negative motile bacillus belonging to the Enterobacteriaceae family?

- A. Escherichia coli
- B. Campylobacter
- C. Shigella
- D. Yersinia

Answer: A

3. Which organism found in food poisoning causes the most rapid onset of symptoms?

- A. Salmonella enteritidis

- B. *Shigella sonnei*
  - C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
  - D. *Escherichia coli*
- Answer: C

4. The ED reports 3 cases of abdominal pain, cramping, and diarrhea within a 24-hour period. All are from the same community with onset of symptoms within 12-36 hours of a community picnic they attended. Which foodborne illness do you suspect?

- A. *Salmonella*
  - B. Hepatitis A
  - C. *Staphylococcus aureus*
  - D. *Clostridium perfringens*
- Answer: A

5. What is the leading cause of acute bacterial gastroenteritis in developed countries?

- A. *Shigella*
  - B. *Campylobacter*
  - C. *Salmonella*
  - D. *Bacillus cereus*
- Answer: B

Diarrheal Diseases: Parasitic APIC Text Vol 3 Chapter 79C	Question (correct answer is in green type)	Answer A	Answer B	Answer C	Answer D	Reference
<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Infections from this protozoon typically resolve spontaneously and require no treatment.	<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	<i>Balantidium coli</i>	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	APIC Text Vol 3 Page 79C-7
<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>	This organism's distribution is worldwide and is one the most commonly seen parasites in	<i>Isospora belli</i>	<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	<i>Balantidium coli</i>	APIC Text Vol 3 Page 79C-5

	the United States.					
<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	"Crypto grande" refers to the cysts of this organism being double the size of its cryptosporidial counterpart.	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	<i>Balantidium coli</i>	<i>Cyclospora cayetanensis</i>	<i>Giardia duodenalis</i>	APIC Text Vol 3 Page 79C-7
<i>Isoospora belli</i>	This is an uncommon human pathogen that is most commonly linked to the handling of this animals contaminated feces.	Dogs	Cats	Birds	Rodents	APIC Text Vol 3 Page 79C-8

Although most of these episodes will resolve within 5 to 10 days (reflecting either bacterial or viral syndromes), parasitic infections are generally considered in the differential for patients with chronic symptoms and those with appropriate travel histories or other risk factors.

Cysts are shed in the stool of infected patients and remain stable in damp environments, on foods, and in water sources. The trophozoite is the reproductive form and is the stage that causes invasive disease in humans.

*E. histolytica* is one of the more common protozoa detected in human sewage

Testing for parasitic illness: EIA, enzyme immunoassay; O&P, ova and parasite examination; PCA, polymerase chain reaction.